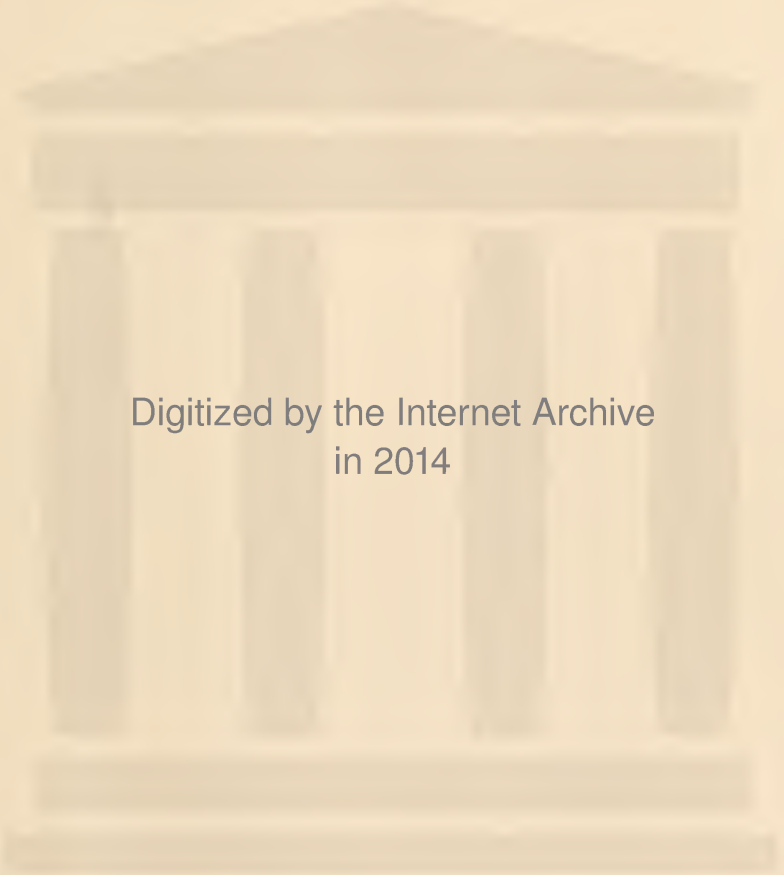

The New York Zoological Society Annual Reports 1974 and 1975

On the cover: Snowball, the first polar bear ever born and reared in New York City, was born at the Zoo on November 14, 1974.

The Report of the President and the General Director

The New York Zoological Society is a privately endowed, non-profit institution, but contemporary fiscal pressures cause us to think in business-like terms. Never have the products and services of the Society been more in demand than in 1974 and 1975. The Society operates the Bronx Zoo and the New York Aquarium, and our products include a unique program of environmental education and meaningful recreation. We also do basic research in the marine sciences and in wildlife conservation, and we make possible the development of new wildlife refuges and national parks around the world.

The propagation of the last examples of a vanishing species, the delight millions of city dwellers experience when they come a little closer to nature, and the acquisition of new insights into the natural world are among the Society's services. Most people associate these activities with the Zoo and the Aquarium. However, the Zoological Society's services also include the work of its laboratories of marine sciences, where biologists are defining the nature of basic genetic mechanisms, the interrelationships of the sea's life-support systems, and monitoring the quality of New York City's waters.

We serve the cause of zoological conservation as one of the world's most important international wildlife conservation organizations. The Society operated, during 1974 and 1975, sixty conservation programs in the field, continuing a tradition of service which began in 1895. From Uganda to Patagonia, Nepal to New Guinea, Kenya to Florida, Zoological Society scientists work to clarify the relationship between disappearing animal species and their fragile habitats. In each project we substitute a philosophy of long-term benefits for one of immediate exploitation. It is urgent for us to try to answer the question, "How can man and animal live together?"

The success of this conservation work depends, in part, upon public education and human interest in wild animals and wild places. For the public, the Society maintains the most remarkable resource of any cultural institution, huge collections of living wild animals. These collections reproduce so successfully that the Society has become, in the past two years, a net-producer of wildlife: giraffes and hoopoes, polar bears and cobras, gorillas and sea horses and sharks. Education in the classroom, which is expensive, is an inadequate method for the presentation of our special curriculum, and we are beginning to see better ways of fulfilling our role as an interface between wild animals and urban man.

Visitor involvement is one of the better methods. At the Zoo and the Aquarium, children ride camels and ponies, and they play with domestic animals. Our visitors experience nocturnal animal life in the World of Darkness, and are allowed to enter living habitat groups in the World of Birds.

To maintain the quality of our products and services, greater self-sufficiency became essential for the Society in 1974 and 1975. In response

to the financial situation of New York City, the Society effected major economies, successfully sought increased private support, and established new directions for future programs. Although the Zoo and the Aquarium are revenue-producing institutions for New York City, municipal aid has been drastically reduced — with little regard for the vulnerable nature of our living collections.

Fortunately, new ideas about animal care and new zoo technology allow us to respond not only to animal needs, but also to make wild animal exhibits more natural and more stimulating to the visitor. This contributes to our effectiveness and to our self-sufficiency. It has become essential that the Zoological Society find ways to adapt to the "marketplace."

This is the marketplace which solves the complex problems of production and allocation for human society, but which has been unsuccessful at managing wilderness and wildlife. To support our work, the Society has become a more economic creature. Generous annual support and expanded endowment will provide the foundation for our programs, but each program will be made to bear a larger proportion of its own costs.

Howard Phipps, Jr.
President

William G. Conway
General Director

Laurance S. Rockefeller

Howard Phipps, Jr.

In June of 1975, the Board of Trustees of the New York Zoological Society elected Howard Phipps, Jr., President of the Board. His predecessor was Robert G. Goelet, President from January, 1971, to June, 1975. Laurance S. Rockefeller, President from January, 1969, to January, 1971, served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees until November, 1975, when he was elected Honorary Chairman. Both Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Goelet remain active Trustees.

Two Trustees, Peter Grimm and Warren Kinney, resigned during 1974. Their seats were filled by the election in 1974 of Mrs. William Ward Foshay and Nixon Griffis. In 1975 the Board did not change.

From time to time the Trustees elect persons interested in the Society to serve on the Board of Advisors. In 1974, after their resignation as Trustees, Messrs. Grimm and Kinney were elected Advisors, and in 1975, Jean Bodfish Leff, Richard T. Perkin, Mrs. A.H. Stevenson, and Alice Tully were elected Advisors. In 1975, the Trustees were saddened by the death of Mr. Kinney, who had served the Society for forty years as a Trustee and member of the Board of Advisors.

On December 31, 1975, the Board of Trustees and committees of the Society were as listed on the following page.

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Mrs. A. H. Stevenson, *Chairman*

The following figures represent income and expenses of current operating activities and are not clearly identifiable in the certified statements which follow. The 1975 statements are prepared in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants industry audit guide, Audits of Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations. Under the terms of this guide all transactions including capital, restricted and endowment activities are reported.

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 1974, the New York Zoological Society's expenses increased by fourteen percent over the prior year, and $9,476,914 was expended for operating purposes. The Society's income in 1974 was $8,634,800. The deficit, then, in 1974, amounted to $842,114.

In New York City's fiscal year 1975-76, New York City, which had traditionally contributed approximately thirty percent of our annual operating expenses, cut back by $880,000. And New York State, through its Council on the Arts, reduced its grant from $750,000 to $640,000. The impact of these decreases will not be reflected until the 1976 Annual Report.

Although we have reported deficits since 1958, we finally reached, in 1975, the point where we did not dare to reduce the Society's relatively small reserves any further. The Trustees regard what remains as a trust fund to ensure the proper care of all our living collections and environments for those animals which can no longer survive in the wild.

In 1975, the Society was compelled, therefore, to take action, and I am delighted to report that in 1975 Society income totaled $9,468,583, and expenses $9,478,979, reducing our deficit to $10,396. This was down $831,718 from the deficit of 1974. This was accomplished by instituting severe cost-cutting measures, including the elimination of fifty-five jobs, eighteen percent of our work force as of January 1, 1975.

The positive and understanding spirit in which the staff accepted these reductions was matched only by the generous spirit of our members and of other donors who responded to the Society's needs. Unrestricted contributions rose by 215 percent from 1974 to 1975. In 1974, they totaled $301,511 and in 1975 $948,875. Total contributions, for restricted and unrestricted purposes, rose by twenty-four percent from 1974 to 1975. In 1974, total contributions were $1,443,893, and in 1975, $1,790,700. In particular. I would like to acknowledge, on behalf of the President and the Trustees, the generosity of The Vincent Astor Foundation, which voted in 1975 to grant to the Society very substantial additional support for the creation of our major new exhibit, "Wild Asia." I would also like to acknowledge the extraordinary generosity of Lila Acheson Wallace and Nixon Griffis.

A key element in the Society's fiscal plan was the establishment of a Trustee Development Committee. The Committee's work resulted, in late 1975, in the establishment of a development office and the reorganization of the membership program. Also important has been the fundraising work of the Women's Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Charles W. Nichols, Jr. and Mrs. Landon K. Thorne, Jr., until September, 1975, and currently under Mrs. A. H. Stevenson.

John Pierrepont
Treasurer

A breeding group of Mongolian wild horses is maintained at the Zoo. This species has recently become extinct in nature, but two foals were born in 1975 in the Bronx. These horses were seen by the 1,828,329 visitors to the Bronx Zoo in 1974. In 1975, the Zoo's attendance was 1,795,170.

A zoo is a connection between urban man and wildlife. As such, it must accommodate the broadly differing needs of the animals in its collection and the people who come to see them. As the Bronx Zoo continues to accomplish this difficult task, it significantly advances the cause of environmental conservation.

Nothing illustrates this point more vividly than the way animals and visitors benefit from Zoo exhibits which simulate living habitats. Exhibits that reflect natural surroundings encourage animals to perform their full range of behavior, especially if they live in social groups of natural size and composition. This is healthy for the animals and makes the Zoo more exciting for visitors because it is like seeing animals in the wild.

What does this mean for conservation? When animals are comfortable and live in natural groups, they are more likely to breed and rear young. At the Zoo, they also have the important advantage of an intensive program of veterinary and preventive medicine. The captive propagation of wild animals, especially rare species, is a major responsibility of the Bronx Zoo, and during 1974 and 1975, the animals in the Zoo's collection produced 1,402 young.

For the visitor, seeing animals courting, rearing young, and otherwise behaving as they do in the wild is a unique experience in environmental education, augmented at the Zoo by interpretive graphics that simplify the complicated workings of nature. No textbook or lecture could match the lessons available to visitors to the Lila Acheson Wallace World

of Birds in 1974 and 1975. In one habitat after another, rare and beautiful birds reared their chicks only a few feet from the visiting public. The efforts of the staff to bring the visitor closer to animals and nature resulted in several major undertakings, such as the opening of the Rare Animals Range Exhibits. This range is the home of Pere David deer, European bison, and Mongolian wild horses. All these species are extinct in the wild, and all have reproduced in the new exhibits. The first Mongolian wild horse born at the Zoo since 1929, in fact, arrived almost exactly a year after the range was opened—and a second colt was born a month later.

In the Aquatic Birds Building, the popular sea cliffs exhibit was made even more realistic in 1974, when its surface was naturalistically recast. Not only did it look more like a sea cliff to visitors, but apparently to the puffins and murres that inhabit the exhibit as well. In 1974, two tufted puffins and a North Pacific murre, the first murre ever bred in captivity, hatched in nesting cavities that had been built into the simulated rock. A third puffin hatched in 1975.

Not all the exhibit improvements were as evident as those made to the sea cliffs, but many were just as successful in terms of propagation. Improving the breeding facilities of the polar bears had exciting results in November, 1974: the first polar bear cub ever successfully reared at the Zoo. The cub, "Snowball," became an instant favorite of the public. In 1974, trees equipped with cork nesting hollows were provided in the

Friends of the Zoo volunteers have been trained by the Zoo staff to bolster the Zoo's education efforts. The volunteers escort tours around the Zoo and carry on an outreach program.

World of Birds for the concave-casqued hornbills. These rare birds are threatened in the wild by deforestation of their habitat. By 1975, the hornbills had begun nesting activity, raising hopes that the Zoo may be able to breed these facinating creatures, just as the Zoo has bred hundreds of other species.

In addition to these exhibits, the Bronx Zoo conducts propagation programs which the visitor does not see. For example, a breeding compound for cranes was built in 1974 and 1975 in a secluded area behind the World of Birds. The Zoo also has established a breeding station in Florida for the endangered and beautiful radiated tortoise, a native of Madagascar. More than a score of the tortoises have been collected and placed in the compound.

The Zoo has been making outstanding progress breeding another endangered Chelonian, the bog turtle of eastern North America. It is found only in a few scattered sites along the Atlantic seaboard, some of which are not too distant from the Zoo. As a result of an intensive breeding program, the bog turtle was propagated at the Zoo in 1975 for the third consecutive year. In addition to the captive breeding program, the Zoo is working with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to preserve the unique type of wetlands the bog turtle requires as a habitat.

A major commitment to captive propagation was made in 1975, when a center for breeding rare species was established on St. Catherine's Island, off the Georgia coast. The new center is dedicated to insuring that future generations will be able to see some of the spectacular wild creatures whose future is now threatened. It will serve both as a propagation and research center. The first animals sent to St. Catherine's Island were gemsbok, sable antelope, and addax. Other institutions and federal agencies are cooperating in the effort, for the threat to wildlife is so overpowering that it can be countered only through the united efforts of many conservation agencies and organizations.

Like the Zoo's conservation programs, its educational efforts are diverse. They meet the needs of a broad spectrum of people, from preschoolers to senior citizens. Also like its conservation programs, the Zoo's educational activities extend beyond its fences. Teachers participate in environmental workshops taught at the Zoo by staff instructors and Friends of the Zoo volunteers. And, since not everyone can visit the Zoo, the Friends of the Zoo bring animals to hospitals, day care centers, schools, and similar institutions. These visits are part of the Zoo's outreach program , started in August, 1974. By the end of 1975, the program had reached 282 institutions in the metropolitan area.

The Friends also conducted tours at the Zoo for 20,000 youngsters in each of the years covered by this report. But these youngsters were only a small portion of the schoolchildren who benefited from the Zoo's facilities. A total of 400,000 members of school groups each year visited the Zoo and the New York Aquarium.

A Gathering of Animals, *a history of the first seventy-five years of the Society, was published by Harper & Row in 1974. The author is William Bridges, Curator of Publications Emeritus, whose career spanned some of the Society's most illustrious years.*

A youngster learns for himself that the spine of a horseshoe crab is not dangerous at the Aquarium's "please touch" exhibit. This child was one of 493,784 persons who visited the New York Aquarium in 1974. In 1975, attendance was 477,403.

The New York Aquarium is a window on the hydrosphere, which covers almost three-quarters of the Earth's surface. The water, although hostile to man as a habitat, is populated with a fantastic number of living organisms. Every Aquarium visitor has the opportunity to learn as he or she observes the creatures of the water in the Aquarium's collection. There are both structured and unstructured programs available. Some of the most exciting are provided at the Sea Dome, opened in 1974 through the support of the New York Zoological Society's Women's Committee. The Sea Dome is a geodesic building in which visitors see audio-visual programs about aquatic animals. During 1975, the Sea Dome's first full year of operation, more than 400,000 visitors went away with new insights into the links between living things.

Programs in the Sea Dome were an important part of a major educational project at the Aquarium in 1975, the celebration of World Whale Day. Held in April with the cooperation of several other conservation organizations, Whale Day brought together scientists, artists, and conservationists in behalf of preserving the world's cetaceans. Whale Day combined the special resources available at the Aquarium: participants were informed and entertained by audio-visual presentations in the Sea Dome and a demonstration of cetacean behavior by the Aquarium's white whales and bottle-nosed dolphin.

During the past two years the Aquarium has placed increasing im-

portance on the exhibition of native aquatic life. Four new exhibits of freshwater animals of the northeastern United States were opened in 1974, and in 1975 work began on an exhibition of the marine life of northeastern coastal waters. In addition, two young white whales collected in the waters of Hudson Bay were brought to the Aquarium in July, 1975, to be added to a breeding group of this species.

A prime example of the resourcefulness of the staff of the Aquarium is an exhibit that opened in 1975, using swordtails and platyfish, common home aquarium fishes, to explain some marvels of genetics. The exhibit displays drab-colored parents of the two species, and their hybrid offspring, which are brilliant red. Graphics explain that the genes producing red color are masked in the swordtail, but when combined with modifying genes in the platyfish result in red-colored young.

This exhibit results directly from research on genetics at the Osborn Laboratories of Marine Sciences, located adjacent to the Aquarium. The New York Aquarium is unique in that its staff has immediate access to the scientific resources available at the Osborn Laboratories.

This is one of the Aquarium's collection of four white, beluga, whales.

Living things are related in ways that are still largely beyond human comprehension. These relationships can be fairly easily observed in interactions between prey and predator, and scientists at the Osborn Laboratories of Marine Sciences are finding that relationships exist on a molecular level as well. The Osborn Laboratories are concerned with ecology at its most fundamental.

Research at the Laboratories has implications for understanding the problems of water pollution, and also for utilizing the produce of the seas as food. The Laboratories' research on fish disease is especially significant at a time when marine fisheries and fish farming are being considered as ways to combat human malnutrition. Fishes, like other animals, are susceptible to disease of a viral, bacterial, fungal, and parasitic nature. The understanding of such disease has significance not only for mariculture, but also for human medicine. The study of mariculture is advanced by the work of the Laboratories in genetics: techniques are needed for developing stocks of fish that resist disease and grow quickly.

The fish genetics laboratory is unique. Records have been kept on more than sixty generations of experimental fishes, and genetic studies of platyfish and swordtails in the laboratory have shown that melanoma—pigment cell cancer—of a type closely resembling that in humans, is transmitted genetically. During 1974 and 1975, the laboratory concentrated on genetic control of growth in fishes, specifically on inherited differences in hormone production. What has been learned is basic to understanding these processes in all vertebrates.

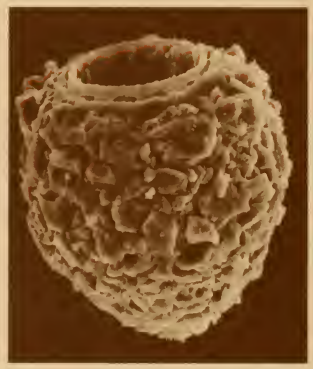
For several years, Osborn researchers have been investigating the chemical nature of the cement with which barnacles adhere to rocks, and to the hulls of ships. Fouling by barnacles slows ships and results in tremendous additional fuel costs. If the chemical structure of the cement can be defined, scientists will be able to develop a means of preventing barnacles from sticking.

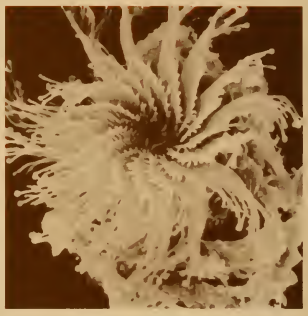
Osborn scientists are also studying ocean pollutants resulting from human activity ashore; these include a vast number of viruses present in sewage. Osborn's virology and tissue culture laboratory is investigating whether such viruses can grow and reproduce in the cells of marine organisms. This laboratory was the first to establish lines of cell cultures from several marine creatures, such as sea urchins, clams, sea stars, fishes, and mammals. The ability of the laboratory to maintain cultures of cells from marine organisms has also made it possible to test the effects of carcinogens on the relatively simple tissues of mollusks and echinoderms. Osborn scientists are convinced that once cancers in lower animals are understood, new insights will arise into malignancy in more complex organisms, including humans.

One of the most alarming groups of pollutants in the sea is the heavy metals, highly toxic substances which can be taken up by microscopic organisms at the beginning of the food chain. Heavy metals quickly

work their way up to higher organisms, such as the fish man eats. Among the micro-animals which absorb heavy metals is a group of protozoans called the tintinnids, which incorporate the toxic substances into their sticky outer armor. Osborn's marine chemistry and pollution laboratory was the first to grow tintinnids under controlled conditions. This has enabled researchers there to examine the step-by-step build up of materials in the tintinnid shell.

Many of the chemicals found in marine organisms are anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, and anti-viral. Some inhibit cancer cells under laboratory conditions. For example, in 1975, scientists at Osborn's bio-organic chemistry laboratory showed that an extract from a West Indian sponge caused general destruction of cancer cells under test tube conditions. The search for drugs from the sea has led another group of researchers, in Osborn's invertebrate zoology and embryology laboratories, to examine the role biochemicals play in the development of a wide variety of marine creatures. This has provided new information on the embryonic development of lower animals, which is paralleled by that of the human embryo in its earliest stages. As with most other activities at the Osborn Laboratories, studies of invertebrate animals have contributed to the quality of exhibits at the New York Aquarium. The expertise of Osborn scientists is to a large degree responsible for the success of the Aquarium in maintaining its invertebrate collections.





Upper left, a photomicrograph of the shell of a marine protozoan, Stenosemella ventricosa.

Lower left, a dinoflagellate, one of the many forms of micro-plants in the sea.

Upper right, a flowering marine cilliate, a single-celled creature found in zooplankton.

Lower right, a portion of a shell of a marine cilliate.

The New York Zoological Society is linked in the minds of most people to the Bronx Zoo, the New York Aquarium, or perhaps both. Visitors to the Zoo or Aquarium are usually unaware of the vast scope of the Society's work in field research and wildlife conservation that spans the globe.

The Society's efforts in behalf of wildlife conservation began even before the Zoo was opened. This past year, in fact, marked the eightieth anniversary of the Society's involvement in conservation. A measure of the Society's success is that it has been responsible for or contributed to the establishment of thirty-four national parks and preserves in various parts of the world.

Today the New York Zoological Society operates one of the most extensive non-government programs of conservation and field research anywhere in the world. The Society focuses on research into the life histories and ecology of animals in order to provide the scientific data on which conservation efforts can be based.

The results of this approach have been obvious in the work of the Society's Center for Field Biology and Conservation, headquartered at the Bronx Zoo. For example, George Schaller completed in 1975 a long-term study of the ecology and behavior of the unique animals of the Himalayan Mountains and Hindu Kush. He found that most of the large mammals, such as the brown bear and markhor, have nearly vanished from most of the region. One result of his field studies was the creation of a new national park in Pakistan to safeguard important Himalayan species in that country.

Roger Payne of the Center has spent much of his time in the past two years studying the rare southern right whales which breed in the Golfo San Jose, a vast bay on the Patagonian coast of Argentina. He has learned much about how the whales breed, feed, and interact with other marine mammals of the region. Dr. Payne has obtained strong evidence that the breaching—jumping—of whales at sea serves a communicative function. This seems particularly true during storms, when the surge of waves obscures the whales' normal vocalizations. Dr. Payne's work has become a focal point of the campaign in the United States to save the great whales. His research was the subject of a major television network special aired in 1975. And, as a result of his efforts, the Golfo San Jose has been declared a preserve for marine animals.

The research conducted by the Center is complemented by other important projects carried on under the guidance of the Society's Conservation Committee. During each of the past two years the Society sponsored twenty-eight conservation and field research projects, supported by its restricted funds, foundations, individual donors, and contracts with various governments.

Society staff members are active with a wide variety of other conservation organizations. Staff members serve on the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and

New York Zoological Society
Conservation and Research Projects
1974-1975

1	Hawaii	Green sea turtle survey — Balazs
2	Alaska	Polar bear radio-telemetry —Haugstad
	Canada	
3	Washington	Lithium chloride aversion conditioning of coyotes — Garcia and Gustavson
4	Alberta	Grizzly bear ecology — Jonkel
	Montana	
5	Wyoming	Raptor nesting site survey — Craighead
6	Wyoming	Support for Jackson Hole Biological Research Station
		Effects of prescribed burning — McGee
		Analysis of coyote vocalizations — Lehner
		Snake River beaver ecology — Collins
7	Alberta	Causes of whooping crane decline — Goodwin
	Texas	
8	Connecticut	Sperm whales and early American whaling — Shuster
	Massachusetts	
	New York	
9	Connecticut	Long Island Sound osprey nesting survey — Spitzer and Poole
	Massachusetts	
	New York	
	Rhode Island	
10	New York	Graduate fellowship in conservation studies — Tarak (Argentina)
11	Connecticut	Bog turtle survey — Behler
	New York	
	Pennsylvania	
12	Bermuda	Cahow conservation — Wingate
13	USA	Status survey of rare crayfish and shrimp — Bouchard
14	SE USA	Morphological variations of alligators — Ross
15	Florida	Analysis of weather variables which affect manatees — Christman
	Georgia	
	South Carolina	
16	Georgia	Loggerhead sea turtle tagging program — Williams
17	Florida	American alligator behavior — Garrick
18	Florida	Ecology of American crocodile and American alligator — Lang
19	Florida	Madagascar radiated tortoise propagation — Auffenberg
20	Bahamas	Green turtle propagation — Bahamas National Trust
21	West Indies	Ecology of rock iguanas — Auffenberg
22	Jamaica	Ecology of American crocodile — Garrick
	Hispaniola	
	Panama	
23	Costa Rica	Contribution toward purchase of Monte Verde Cloud Forest Preserve
24	Costa Rica	Support for development of Tortuguero National Park
25	Columbia	Caiman and turtle survey in Colombian Amazon — Foote
26	Colombia	Survey of wild primate populations — Struhsaker
27	Venezuela	South American otter survey — Duplaix-Hall
	Surinam	
	Brazil	
28	Trinidad	Asa Wright Nature Center newsletter distribution

29	Venezuela Surinam Brazil Argentina	Preliminary survey of deer and jaguar — Schaller
30	Argentina	Conservation travel funds — Tarak
31	Argentina	Ecology and behavior of right whale — Payne
32	Cameroon	Survey for rain forest national parks — Gartlan
33	Cameroon	Status of lowland gorilla population — Webb
34	South Africa	Slender-snouted and dwarf crocodile captive propagation — Pooley
35	Uganda	Ecology of Kibale Forest primates — Struhsaker
36	Kenya	Ecology of Tana River mangabey — Homewood
37	Kenya	Behavior and ecology of Tana River red colobus — Marsh
38	Kenya	Tana River and Lamu district elephant ecology — Allaway
39	Kenya	Establishment of Amboseli National Park
40	Kenya	Ecological monitoring of Amboseli ecosystem — Western
41	Tanzania	Radio-telemetry studies of Serengeti wildlife — Serengeti Research Institute
42	Tanzania	Serengeti Institute discretionary fund — Meharo
43	Tanzania	Ecology and behavior of Serengeti lions — Bygott
44	Tanzania	Aerial wildlife survey in Tanzania National Parks
45	Tanzania	National Park ranger training seminars in ecological research
46	Tanzania	Ruaha National Park elephant behavior — Barnes
47	Madagascar	Dry season ecology of radiated tortoises — Juvik
48	Mauritius	Conservation of endangered endemic birds — Temple and Newlands

49	Pakistan Nepal	Ecology of Himalayan ungulates and predators — Schaller
50	India	Support for Dudwa Wildlife Sanctuary — Singh
51	Nepal India	Ecology of Indian rhinoceros — Laurie
52	India	Survey of gharial populations — Whitaker
53	India	Siberian crane ecology and behavior — Sauey and Spitzer
54	India Malaysia	Man and monitor lizard interaction — Auffenberg
55	Bangladesh	Crocodile conservation program — Auffenberg
56	Laos	Wild cattle survey — Neese
57	Thailand	Wild animal export survey by Thai university students
58	Thailand	Ecology of wild ungulates — Ngampongsai
59	Malaysia	Ecology of black-handed gibbon — Gittins
60	Malaysia	Comparative biology of rain forest pheasants — Davison
61	Malaysia	Batagur turtle ecology and conservation — Moll
62	Indonesia	Support for Hilmi Oesman Research Station, Kalimantan
63	Indonesia	Non-human primate survey in East Kalimantan — Rodman
64	Indonesia	Captive orangutan rehabilitation to the wild — Brindamour
65	Indonesia	Javan rhinoceros survey — Laurie
66	Papua New Guinea	Survey of crocodile conservation program — Behler
67	New Zealand	Ecology of introduced Himalayan tahr — Schaller

Natural Resources (I.U.C.N.), and on its various specialty committees to study critically endangered species. In 1975, William G. Conway, General Director of the Society, was appointed to the executive board of the I.U.C.N. He is one of only two Americans on the board. The New York Zoological Society is also represented on the executive boards of the International Council for Bird Preservation (I.C.B.P.), the United States Appeal of the World Wildlife Fund, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife and Parks Natural Sciences Advisory Committee, the Bahamas National Trust, the Caribbean Conservation Corporation, and several others.

In addition to sharing their time, Society staff members share their knowledge by participating in conferences, delivering lectures, and publishing in scientific journals. Mr. Conway was the keynote speaker at the World Wildlife Fund 1001 Nature Trust Meeting in London in 1974. Donald Bruning, Curator of Ornithology, attended the 1974 congress of the I.C.B.P. in Australia. F. Wayne King represented the Society at the 1975 general assembly of the I.U.C.N. in Zaire. James Oliver, Director of the Aquarium, attended the meetings of the Bahamas National Trust in both 1974 and 1975. Jack Cecil of the Osborn Laboratories was present at the International Meeting on Invertebrate Cell and Tissue Culture in Quebec, Canada, in 1975. In addition, dozens of scientific publications were contributed to by Society researchers, adding to the body of knowledge in several different disciplines.

The Society's population studies of the Punjab urial sheep, an endangered species, were completed in 1975.

The Society finished a three-year study of the threatened great Indian rhinoceros in Nepal during 1975.

The Staff of the New York Zoological Society, at December 31, 1975

William G. Conway, *General Director;* F. Wayne King, *Director of Conservation;* Walter Lerchenfeld, *Director of Finance;* John McKew, *Director of Administrative Services;* Timothy F. O'Sullivan, *Deputy Director of Administration;* Anthony DeSiena, *Financial Manager;* Arnold Harlem, *Manager, Visitor Services;* Marie Sexton, *Membership Chairman;* James W. Waddick, *Curator, Education;* John Sutton, *Chairman & Associate Curator, Department of Exhibition & Graphic Arts;* Eugene J. Walter, Jr., *Editor & Curator, Publications & Public Relations;* Joan Van Haasteren, *Associate Curator, Publications & Public Relations;* William Meng, *Assistant Curator, Photographic Services;* Walter Auffenberg, S. David McKelvey, Federico Medem, David Western, *Conservation Fellows;* Gregory Long, *Consultant, Development;* Laurie Staub, *Development Associate*

The New York Zoological Park

William G. Conway, *Director;* Charles B. Driscoll, *Director of Operations;* F. Wayne King, *Director of Zoology & Curator, Herpetology;* Joseph Bell, *Deputy Director of Zoology and Chairman & Curator, Ornithology;* Donald F. Bruning, *Curator, Ornithology;* James G. Doherty, *Curator, Mammalogy;* John L. Behler, *Associate Curator, Herpetology;* Richard Lattis, *Assistant Curator, Education;* Barbara Worcester, *Coordinator of Volunteer Services;* William Bridges, *Curator of Publications Emeritus;* Grace Davall, *Curator Emeritus;* Roland Lindemann, *Consultant, Mammal Management;* D. Michelle Irwin, *Consultant, Early Childhood Education;* Dennis A. Brown, *Consultant, Horticulture;* Jean Delacour, Ostrom Enders, Winston Guest, Jr., Frank Y. Larkin, William K. Macy, Jr., Charles Sivelle, Charles D. Webster, *Field Associates in Ornithology;* Joseph A. Davis, *Field Associate in Mammalogy*

The New York Aquarium

James A. Oliver, *Director;* George D. Ruggieri, S.J., *Associate Director;* William S. Flynn, *Assistant Director;* Karen Hensel, *Associate Curator, Education;* Louis Mowbray, *Research Associate, Field Biology*

Animal Health

Emil P. Dolensek, *Veterinarian; Consultants:* John Budinger, *Pathology;* Ben Sheffy, *Nutrition;* Robert Byck, *Pharmacology;* Harold S. Goldman, *Radiology;* Roy Bellhorn, Paul Henkind, Alan Friedman, *Comparative Ophthalmology;* Lucy Clausen, *Parasitology;* Jay Hyman, *Aquatic Mammal Medicine;* Theodore Kazimiroff, *Dentistry;* Henry Clay Frick, Susan Williamson, *Obstetrics & Gynecology;* Richard Lee, *Internal Medicine;* Thomas Blumenfeld, *Pediatrics;* Jacques Wallach, *Clinical Pathology;* Raymond Napolitano, *Protozoology;* Alan Belsen, *Resident in Pathology*

Osborn Laboratories of Marine Sciences

George D. Ruggieri, S.J., *Director & Experimental Embryologist;* Ross F. Nigrelli, *Senior Scientist;* Martin F. Stempien, Jr., *Assistant to the Director & Bio-organic Chemist;* Jack T. Cecil, *Virologist;* Paul J. Cheung, *Microbiologist;* Joginder S. Chib, *Chemist;* Kenneth Gold, *Marine Ecologist;* Myron Jacobs, *Neuroanatomist;* Klaus D. Kallman, *Fish Geneticist;* Kathryn S. Pokorny, *Electron Microscopist;* Eli D. Goldsmith, *Scientific Consultant;* Erwin J. Ernst, *Research Associate, Estuarine & Coastal Ecology;* Martin P. Schreibman, *Research Associate, Fish Endocrinology*

Center for Field Biology and Conservation

George Schaller, *Research Zoologist & Coordinator;* Donald F. Bruning, *Research Associate;* Roger Payne, Thomas Struhsaker, *Research Zoologists;* Leslie Garrick, *Research Fellow;* Andrew Laurie, *Conservation Fellow*

Affiliate

Jackson Hole Biological Research Station
Oscar H. Paris, Director

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New York Zoological Society
Balance Sheet
Year Ended December 31, 1975 with Comparative Totals for 1974

Assets	1975	1974 (Note 2)	Liabilities and Fund Balances	1975	(1974) (Note 2)
Current Funds Unrestricted					
Cash	$1,411,036	782,545	Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 314,717	400,766
Accounts receivable	128,377	370,056	Due to other funds, net	1,018,959	—
Pledges receivable	51,215	43,326		1,333,676	400,766
Inventories, at lower of cost or market	101,436	51,277	Fund balances:		
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	222,858	142,506	Designated by Board of Trustees for long-term investment	6,423,349	6,541,825
Share of pooled investments designated for long-term investment (Note 3)	6,423,349	6,541,825			
Due from other funds, net	—	61,777	Undesignated	581,273	1,050,721
Total	$8,338,298	7,993,312	Total fund balances	7,004,622	7,592,546
			Total	$8,338,298	7,993,312
Restricted					
Cash	$ 44,438	30,150	Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 83,101	1,589
Accounts receivable	54,694	68,885	Support and revenue, designated for future periods	—	10,000
Grants receivable (Note 4)	869,552	1,008,347		83,101	11,589
Pledges receivable	40,000	10,000			
Inventories, at lower of cost or market	232,564	229,164			
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	12,294	20,124	Fund balances	1,679,061	1,515,522
Due from other funds, net	508,620	160,471			
Total	$1,762,162	1,527,111	Total	$1,762,162	1,527,111
Land, Buildings, Animals and Equipment Funds					
Cash	$ 28,014	10,839	Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 81,451	
Investments (Note 3)	4,332,117	706,380	Due to other funds, net	—	205,586
Grants receivable (Note 4)	—	3,882,597		81,451	205,586
Pledges receivable	—	92,441	Fund balances:		
Land, buildings, animals and equipment (Note 5)	6	6	Unexpended	4,819,758	4,486,671
			Expended	6	6
Due from other funds, net	541,078	-	Total fund balances	4,819,764	4,486,677
Total	$4,901,215	4,692,263	Total	$4,901,215	4,692,263
Endowment Funds					
Cash	$ 70,152	57,091	Due to other funds, net	$ 30,739	16,662
Note receivable	23,946	28,027			
Investments (Note 3):			Fund balances:		
Pooled	9,169,748	9,233,555	Endowment — income unrestricted	$2,889,211	2,836,522
Other	295,549	277,008	Endowment — income restricted	216,096	200,672
	9,465,297	9,510,563	Total fund balance	3,105,307	3,037,194
Less portion attributable to other funds	6,423,349	6,541,825	Total	$3,136,046	3,053,856
	3,041,948	2,968,738			
Total	$3,136,046	3,053,856			

See accompanying notes to financial statements

New York Zoological Society
Statement of Support, Revenue and Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Year Ended December 31, 1975 with Comparative Totals for 1974

	Current Funds		Land, Buildings, Animals and Equipment Funds	Endowment Fund	Total all Funds	
	Unrestricted	Restricted			1975	1974
Public Support and Revenue:						
Public support received directly:						
Contributions	$ 948,875	570,192	–	–	1,519,067	1,010,289
Contributions to land, buildings, animals and equipment fund	–	–	271,633	–	271,633	433,604
Total received directly	948,875	570,192	271,633	–	1,790,700	1,443,893
Fees and Grants from Governmental Agencies:	281,624	3,938,210	–	–	4,219,834	3,955,834
Other Revenue:						
Membership dues	215,940	–	–	–	215,940	208,987
Visitor services and admissions revenue	– –	3,335,162	–	–	3,335,162	3,412,423
Investment income	300,950	32,504	61,931	–	395,385	441,735
Recovery of indirect costs	87,007	(87,007)	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous revenue	122,349	148,569	22,567	–	293,485	118,657
Total other revenue	726,246	3,429,228	84,498	–	4,239,972	4,181,802
Total public support and revenue	1,956,745	7,937,630	356,131	–	10,250,506	9,581,529
Expenditures						
Program Services:						
Zoological Park and Aquarium exhibits	464,759	4,037,173	1,524,443	–	6,026,375	6,723,917
Separately budgeted research	276,410	227,531	–	–	503,941	431,489
Conservation and other public services	29,901	360,005	–	–	389,906	235,796
Public and professional education	383,478	332,587	–	–	716,065	739,033
Visitor services and admissions	–	1,702,335	–	–	1,702,335	1,675,646
Total program services	1,154,548	6,659,631	1,524,443	–	9,338,622	9,805,881
Supporting Services:						
Management and general	752,968	302,778	–	–	1,055,746	1,049,720
Fundraising	59,625	30,409	–	–	90,034	47,335
Total supportive services	812,593	333,187	–	–	1,145,790	1,097,055
Total expenses	1,967,141	6,992,818	1,524,443	–	10,484,402	10,902,936
Excess (deficiency), public support and revenue over expenditures before investment transactions	(10,396)	944,812	(1,168,312)	–	(233,896)	(1,321,407)
Realized gain (loss) on investment transactions, net	142,598	–	–	68,113	210,711	(478,784)
Excess (deficiency), public support and revenue over expenditures	132,202	944,812	(1,168,312)	68,113		
Other changes:						
Transfer of visitor services and admissions net income, under contractual agreements	88,984	(681,273)	592,289	–		
Financing of prior years overexpenditure (Note 5)	(809,110)	(100,000)	909,110	–		
	(720,126)	(781,273)	1,501,399	–		
Fund balances at beginning of year as restated (Note 2)	7,592,546	1,515,522	4,486,677	3,037,194		
Fund balances at end of year	$ 7,004,622	1,679,061	4,819,764	3,105,307		

See accompanying notes to financial statements

New York Zoological Society
Statement of Functional Expenditures
Year Ended December 31, 1975 with Comparative Totals for 1974

Type of Expenditure	Program Services						Supporting Services			Total Expenditures	
	Zoological Park and Aquarium Exhibits	Separately Budgeted Research	Conservation and Public Services	Public and Professional Education	Services and Admissions	Total	Management and General	Fund Raising	Total	1975	1974
Awards and grants	$ —	—	170,655	—	—	170,655	—	—	—	170,655	126,187
Salaries, payroll taxes and employee benefits	3,554,085	385,925	49,635	283,178	958,191	5,231,014	627,324	17,781	645,105	5,876,119	5,495,897
Professional fees	1,229	5,010	—	—	—	6,239	103,006	47,770	150,776	157,015	95,860
Supplies and materials	736,383	16,493	—	27,431	279,532	1,059,839	33,584	—	33,584	1,093,423	1,029,615
Telephone and telegraph	—	5,370	—	—	—	5,370	56,633	—	56,633	62,003	45,357
Postage and shipping	—	350	—	—	—	350	15,609	6,922	22,531	22,881	8,963
Transportation/ mileage	1,974	325	—	587	—	2,886	1,426	147	1,573	4,459	3,381
Conferences, conventions and meetings	12,426	17,562	3,036	2,029	—	35,053	21,228	—	21,288	56,341	112,888
Subscriptions and reference publications	—	—	—	17,746	—	17,746	—	—	—	17,746	13,838
Public relations and promotion	—	—	—	106,302	—	106,302	34,292	—	34,292	140,594	325,089
Equipment, land, buildings and animals	1,524,443	—	—	—	—	1,524,443	6,603	—	6,603	1,531,046	2,306,436
Cost of goods sold	—	—	—	—	422,906	422,906	—	—	—	422,906	480,509
Repairs and rentals of equipment	98,834	625	—	—	—	99,459	23,535	—	23,555	122,994	112,966
Publications	—	—	—	110,703	—	110,703	—	—	—	110,703	111,139
Other— miscellaneous	97,001	72,281	166,580	168,089	41,706	545,657	132,446	17,414	149,860	695,517	634,881
Total	$ 6,026,375	503,941	389,906	716,065	1,702,335	9,338,622	1,055,746	90,034	1,145,780	10,484,402	10,902,936

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Notes To Financial Statements
December 31, 1975

(1) **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**
During the current year, the Society adopted accounting and reporting policies which, except for depreciation and carrying value of land, buildings, animals and equipment (see note 5) are in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' industry audit guide, *Audits of Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations*. Under the terms of that Guide, the accounting policies followed by the Society are:

(a) The current unrestricted fund is used to account for all resources over which the Board of Trustees has discretionary control except for amounts expended for collections, animals, and equipment which are carried at nominal value (see note 5) and gains on endowment funds (see note 3).

(b) Current restricted funds are used to account for amounts restricted by donors, or contractual agreement for operating purposes and include income from endowments restricted by the donor for such purposes.

(c) Endowment funds represent the principal of contributions to be maintained intact in perpetuity and net realized gains on investment transactions of endowment funds.

(d) All gains and losses arising from the sale, collection or other disposition of investments and other noncash assets are accounted for in the fund which owned such assets. Income derived from investments of endowment funds is accounted for in the fund to which it is restricted or, if unrestricted, as other revenue in the current unrestricted funds.

Other Policies
In accordance with contractual agreements with the City of New York, Visitor Services and Admissions net income shall be used for the Society's working capital and to pay costs and expenses incurred in performing its obligations and conducting its operations pursuant to the provisions of the contract. Of such revenue and based upon such restrictions, the Society transfers the Aquarium net income to the Current Unrestricted Funds and the balance to the land, buildings, animals and equipment funds.

Other significant accounting policies are set forth in the financial statements and the following notes.

(2) **Restatement of Fund Balances**
In accordance with the requirements of the industry audit guide, certain fund balances have been reclassified from their designations in previous years as follows:

Previous designation	Current designation			
	Current funds		Land, building, animals and equipment	Endowment funds
	Unrestricted	Restricted		
Current general fund	$ (922,012)	—	—	—
Current restricted funds	—	1,515,522	298,837	—
Land, buildings, animals and equipment funds:				
Unexpended	—	—	4,187,834	—
Expended	—	—	6	—
Endowment funds	—	—	—	2,836,522
Funds functioning as endowment	8,415,558	—	—	—
Permanent wildlife protection fund	—	—	—	200,672
	$ 7,592,546	1,515,522	4,486,677	3,037,194

(3) **Investments**
Investments are reflected at cost or fair market value at the date of the gift. Market value and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) over the recorded value at December 31, 1975 and 1974 are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 1975		December 31, 1974	
	Quoted market value	Over (under) recorded value	Quoted market value	Over (under) recorded value
Pooled investments:				
Common stocks	$ 5,931,914	(207,175)	5,064,079	(1,012,418)
U.S. Government bonds	1,098,258	(21,781)	1,156,248	(19,307)
Corporate bonds	1,658,436	(252,184)	1,603,795	(377,708)
	$ 8,688,608	(481,140)	7,824,122	(1,409,433)
Comprised as follows:				
Current unrestricted	6,086,313		5,543,264	
Endowment	2,602,295		2,280,858	
	$ 8,688,608		7,824,122	
Nonpooled investments:				
Land, buildings, animals and equipment fund:				
Short-term investments	1,100,000	—	185,000	—
U.S. Government bonds	1,763,799	10,069	19,681	(289)
Corporate bonds	1,434,941	(43,446)	340,986	(160,424)
	$ 4,298,740	(33,377)	545,667	(160,713)
Endowment funds:				
Short term investments	—	—	125,000	—
Common stocks	72,072	28,459	69,675	45,036
U.S. Government bonds	205,037	1,856	79,223	609
Corporate bonds	47,224	(1,531)	45,147	(3,608)
	$ 324,333	28,784	319,045	42,037

The New York State Not-for-Profit Corporation Law which became effective on September 1, 1970 permits the use of realized gains on investment transactions of endowment funds. Such gains are currently being added to principal but may be utilized at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

(4) **Grants Receivable**
Grants receivable of the current restricted and unexpended land, buildings, animals and equipment funds represent amounts pledged to the Society for certain operations and for the completion of particular projects in future years. The grants are expected to be collected as expenditures for those projects are made by the Society.

(5) **Land, Buildings, Animals and Equipment**
Expenditures for land, buildings, animals and equipment have been charged to current funds and to unexpended land, buildings, animals and equipment funds and have not been capitalized.

Such expenditures including, but not limited to, the following are recorded in the land, buildings, animals and equipment fund at the nominal value of $6:

National collection of heads and horns, art gallery, library and sundry items
Collection of living animals
Coney Island real estate
Land and buildings made available by the City of New York
Equipment of visitor services

The Society, in the construction of certain capital projects during 1974 had expended approximately $900,000 in excess of funds restricted or designated for such projects. The overexpenditure in the land, buildings, animals and equipment fund was financed by a transfer of current unrestricted funds during 1975. The transfer will be repaid to the current unrestricted fund from the net income of the Skyfari at the rate of $100,000 per year for nine years. During the current year $100,000 was repaid.

(6) **Commitments**
The Society and the City of New York have agreed to construct an aquarium, as funds become available, at an estimated total cost in 1954 (to be shared equally) of $7,100,000, of which the initial stage (costing approximately $1,550,000) was completed May 31, 1957.

The Society and the City of New York have also agreed to construct a Tropical Asia Exhibit, as funds become available, at an estimated total cost of $12,000,000. As part of the Exhibit, the Society contracted for the construction of a monorail system at a cost of $2,470,000. At December 31, 1975, approximately $790,000 had been expended under this contract.

(7) **Pension Plan**
As a result of an agreement among the Society, the Cultural Institutions Retirement System (CIRS) and the City of New York, all active eligible full-time employees of the Society became members of the CIRS pension plan. Under this agreement: (a) additional benefits are to be provided for eligible Society employees by substituting CIRS benefits beginning January 1, 1975 for benefits previously accrued under the Society's pension fund; (b) the City became responsible for providing past service benefits for City-supported employees; (c) on October 1, 1975, the Society transferred from its pension fund to CIRS approximately $809,000 subject to approval by Internal Revenue Service; such transfer represented contributions received from the pension fund's participants and past and future service payments plus accrued interest; (d) if such approval cannot be obtained, there is provision for return of the transfer subject to certain adjustments as provided in the agreement.

During 1976, the Society purchased lump sum annuities for current pensioners covered by the Society's pension fund. The assets of the pension fund approximated $2,500,000 at December 31, 1975, including marketable securities with a carrying value of approximately $1,788,000 and market value of approximately $2,075,000. Pension expense was approximately $684,000 ($396,000 in 1974) of which approximately $371,000 ($210,000 in 1974) was financed by an appropriation from the City of New York. The current year's provision includes amortization of prior service cost over a period of 30 years commencing June 30, 1974. The Society's policy is to fund pension cost accrued and no unfunded vested benefits existed as of December 31, 1975.

In the opinion of management, implementation of the provisions of the 1974 Pension Reform Act will not materially affect pension expense or unfunded vested benefits in future periods.

(8) The Society is the ultimate beneficiary under a trust held by Community Funds, Inc. of New York, New York. The income arising from the investments of the principal sum is paid to the Society for current restricted purposes.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
345 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

The Board of Trustees
New York Zoological Society:

We have examined the balance sheet of New York Zoological Society as of December 31, 1975, and the related statements of support, revenue and expenditures and changes in fund balances, and of functional expenditures for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

As explained in note 5 to the financial statement, land, buildings, animals and equipment are carried at values other than cost and depreciation of buildings and equipment is not recorded. Such practices are not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, except for the basis of valuation of land, buildings, animals and equipment and the absence of depreciation, as explained in the preceding paragraph, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of New York Zoological Society at December 31, 1975, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year, after giving retroactive effect to the changes in accounting, with which we concur, resulting from the adoption of the American Institute of Certified Public Accounts' Voluntary Health and Welfare Organization Industry Audit Guide as explained in note 2 to the financial statements.

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

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The future and effectiveness of the Society's programs in wildlife conservation and environmental education will depend to a large extent on the generosity of its many members and friends. One of the most effective ways of providing for the Society is through a bequest. If you wish to include a charitable bequest provision in your will, the following form is suggested:

Form of Bequest

"I bequeath_____to the New York Zoological Society, Bronx, New York, for its general purposes."

(To the extent provided by law, contributions to the Society are deductible for Federal income and gift tax purposes. Bequests to the Society are deductible for Federal estate tax purposes.)

For further information, contact:

Gregory Long
The New York Zoological Society
Bronx Zoo
Bronx, New York 10460
212-220-5090